

Somalia CAP 2011: Cluster Response Plan Template

► **Guidance:** *The Cluster Response Plan should be the product of consultation with cluster members. However, Cluster Chairs are responsible for the quality of the final document. Experience has shown that writing the Cluster Response plan “by committee” has often led to compromises over minor language edits that reduces the overall clarity of the document. For the 2011 CAP, Cluster Chairs should solicit inputs from the Cluster Members, but then take responsibility for the final wording. Cluster Chairs should ensure that the document addresses the spirit of member’s sentiments in clear simple language. Please refer to the Gender and Capacity building Cross Cutting Issue guidance documents for additional guidance on how to incorporate these cross cutting issues in your plan.*

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DATE:	07 September 2010
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Cluster Narrative
<p>Cluster Specific Needs Analysis (200 words)</p> <p>The NFI/shelter needs in Somalia will be determined primarily by three factors: the magnitude of displacement, the degree to which the population has stabilized their situation in the places of displacement and governments’ policies/actions for IDPs. In this regard, displacement means movement out of one’s original or habitual residence compelled by threats to life, personal security or livelihood or by any other external factors.</p> <p>In SCZ, it is likely that the conflict will persist and the same pattern of displacement as in 2010 is expected to continue in 2011 with some pockets of stabilized IDP population. Humanitarian access is expected to decrease, making the distribution of NFIs and temporary/transitional shelter more difficult to monitor. In Puntland, the security situation and humanitarian access may deteriorate, resulting in further conflict-related displacement, in addition to the continuing outbreak of fires in congested IDP settlements, notably in Bossaso. There will also be further attempts for relocation of IDPs to decongest IDP settlements in Bossaso, Garowe and Galkacyo. In Somaliland, there will be additional IDPs arriving from SCZ, while a large portion of IDPs will find their situation relatively stabilised. All the three areas will see sudden onsets of natural disasters, especially floods, during the Deyr and Gu periods.</p>

Against this background, the Cluster has identified the following overarching shelter/NFI needs: (1) emergency response capacity – Given the unpredictability of emergency needs, the Cluster looks at its storage capacity in the three zones and considers it to be the cluster NFI contingency stock, totaling 60,000 NFI kits meeting the immediate, emergency needs of 360,000 individuals. The Cluster will also build the capacity to cover additional 10,000 households or 60,000 persons through local procurement of NFIs. With the combination of emergency stock and local procurement, the Cluster will build the capacity to respond to the emergency shelter needs of a total of 70,000 households / 420,000. (2) temporary/transitional shelter – 7,000 temporary /transitional shelters to replace the emergency shelter to improve the situation for stabilized displaced population; and (3) support for voluntary relocation – initial support for voluntary relocation in Puntland and Somaliland potentially affecting 5 settlements (1,250 households).

Cluster Response Strategy (300 words)

The Cluster Response Strategy contains three pillars reflecting each of the overarching shelter needs:

Emergency response

Given the unpredictable nature of the security situation on the ground and varying climatic conditions, the strategy focuses on enhancing the capacity of the Cluster to respond to new displacement in a timely, transparent and accountable manner. The Cluster will maintain the response capacity to distribute NFI minimum package¹ for 70,000 vulnerable households / 420,000 persons, especially those headed by women or children, through emergency stocks and local procurement. When a set of criteria are met, cash based assistance can also be considered in close coordination with the Agriculture and Livelihood Cluster.² NFI distributions will be made to vulnerable households, respecting the principle of “Do No Harm”. Post-distribution monitoring will form an integral part of the distribution planning and its results will be shared with the Cluster. When there is an unacceptably high risk of diversion of NFIs, the Cluster may recommend the suspension of such a distribution.

Temporary/ Transitional shelter

Temporary/transitional shelter is provided to stabilized IDP settlements with a high level of community organization, consent of the landowner (or clear land titled granted to IDP residents) and support of the authorities. The provision of temporary/transitional shelter should be preceded by consultations with women and men from the community on the proper layout of the site and the provision of basic services, which will be addressed concurrently in coordination with the other relevant clusters (i.e. WASH, Health, Education and Food). The provision of temporary/transitional shelter will be guided by the six standards for shelter as per SPHERE.³ The Cluster will also work closely with the Protection Cluster for profiling as well as security of vulnerable people in settlements.

Support for voluntary relocation

The Cluster, in close coordination with the Protection Cluster, will support the implementation of the IASC-endorsed guidance on voluntary relocation.⁴ When conditions are conducive to voluntary relocation are met as per the guidance, the Cluster will roll out the initial response package containing the demarcation, site planning, distribution of NFIs and temporary/transitional shelter, in close coordination with the Protection and WASH clusters to provide the basic services. The Cluster will also ensure seamless handover of further development of the relocation sites to a long-term development framework such as United Nations Somalia Assistance Strategy (UNSAS).

¹ NFI minimum package consists of 1 reinforced plastic tarpaulins (4m x5m), 3 woven dry raised blanket (150 x 200 cm), 1 synthetic sleeping mat (2.7m x 1.8 m), 1 kitchen set, 2 non-collapsible jerry cans (10 litres), 2 sanitary clothes and 1 bar of soap (750g) agreed by the Cluster in 2010. (See CAP 2010.) It will be reviewed during the first quarter of 2011.

² The criteria are (1) market survey; (2) availability of shelter materials in the local market; (3) cost-effectiveness over direct NFI distribution; (4) complementarity with other forms of assistance such as food and WASH for beneficiaries to focus their spending primarily on shelter materials; (5) community organization; (6) existence of a reliable cash transfer mechanism; (7) involvement of organizations experienced in cash-based relief; and (8) a reliable monitoring mechanism. These criteria will be reviewed during the first quarter of 2011 to adjust to the evolving situation.

³ Sphere Handbook, 2004, PP. 211-229, *Minimum Standards in Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items*

⁴ Guidance on Voluntary Relocation

Assumptions and Risks (100 words)

Humanitarian access continues to decline in SCZ while Puntland may see further instability and the narrowing of access. In SCZ, in particular, emergency response in the form of NFI distribution will become more difficult with curtailed capacity for monitoring and evaluation. Provision of temporary/transitional shelter and support for voluntary relocation is premised upon the assumption that there will be full engagement of the local authorities towards the common strategic goals.

Feasibility (100 words)

The plan has taken humanitarian access into full consideration to make its implementation feasible. Given the planning assumption that humanitarian access will further narrow in SCZ, shelter activities in the area are limited to emergency response with possible exception of temporary shelter in certain areas. When there is an unacceptably high risk of diversion of NFIs, the Cluster may advise against distribution of NFIs.

Explanation of Indicators (100 words)

The target for emergency response is defined in terms of percentage of target population receiving NFIs, as it is not possible to foresee the prospective number of persons in need. Considering the difficulty in access in SCZ, where the needs for emergency response are expected to remain high, the proportion of IDPs covered by NFI response is taken as the main indicator. In this regard, the estimated number of newly displaced derived from the Population Movement Tracking (PMT) under the Protection Cluster is considered in need of emergency shelter, in combination of information/needs assessments received from affected locations. The Cluster has specific planning figures of 7,000 units / households (42,000 beneficiaries) for temporary/transitional shelter based on assessments. Similarly, the Cluster has also identified potential voluntary relocation sites, based on the events experienced in 2010. However, the actual number of individuals affected by the relocation tends to vary. In addition, in order to emphasise an integrated approach to voluntary relocation (multi-sectoral), the number of sites is used as the indicator.

Cluster Summary Indicator (indicators should assist in measuring the <u>objective</u>)	Indicator target for end-May (MYR)	Indicator target for year-end (EYR)
<i>Percent of target beneficiaries of emergency response receiving NFIs</i>	25%	50%
<i>Number of beneficiary households receiving temporary/transitional shelter</i>	3,000	7,000
<i>Number of sites of voluntary relocation receiving initial response package</i>	3	5

Monitoring Strategy (100 words)

UNHCR, in its capacity of cluster chair, will keep a database with records of all NFI distributions by all actors in the country and will translate this information into programme coordination/planning documents to be used by cluster members and other clusters to improve the project delivery. All the Cluster members will also compile information on all temporary / transitional shelter actions.

The Cluster Review Committee (CRC), established in 2010, will meet regularly to monitor the progress on the indicators, while the NFI Working Group will specifically look at the emergency response through NFI distributions.

Post-distribution monitoring will be undertaken for all distributions to measure the appropriateness of the items distributed, the effectiveness of the distribution methodology and the possible protection risks encountered during the distributions. Its results will be shared with the Cluster members. Agencies will also undertake regular post-occupancy monitoring assessments.

Cluster Capacity Building (50 words)

The Cluster, where possible, will undertake activities in coordination with local authorities. In Puntland and Somaliland, capacity building activities will be implemented especially in relation to site planning and shelter, as the local governments are increasingly involved in voluntary relocation activities involving IDPs.

Cluster Objectives

► *Guidance: A Cluster Response Plan should consist of maximum three Cluster Objectives and a maximum of three Indicators for each objective. Identify a 2011 strategic priority for each Cluster Objective. Please define below Cluster Objectives with corresponding activities, indicators and targets. Spell out acronyms.*

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1 – Supports IASC Strategic Priorities 1, 3 and 5: Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance / Strengthen the protective environment / Improve the quality of humanitarian response

Objective (overarching goal to be achieved by the Cluster)	Activities (key actions of importance to assist in reaching objective)	Success Indicator (indicators should assist in measuring the objective)	Indicator target for end-May (MYR)	Indicator target for year-end (EYR)
Protect newly displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements	1. Procure and store contingency stocks at key locations / plan for local procurement and strengthen the coordination for response capacity	Percent of target beneficiaries of emergency response receiving NFIs	25%	50%
	2. Conduct joint profiling in coordination with the Protection Cluster and identify the needs of women, girls, boys and men in affected communities			
	3. Distribute harmonized and minimum NFI package to vulnerable households			
	4. Conduct post-distribution monitoring and share the result with the Cluster			

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2 – Supports IASC Strategic Priority 2: Provide life-sustaining basic services

Objective (overarching goal to be achieved by the Cluster)	Activities (key actions of importance to assist in reaching objective)	Success Indicator (indicators should assist in measuring the objective)	Indicator target for end-May	Indicator target for year-end
Improve the living condition of the displaced population in stabilized settlements	1. Conduct joint profiling in coordination with the Protection Cluster and identify the needs	Number of beneficiary households receiving temporary/transitional shelter	3,000	7,000
	2. Verify the title of the land concerned and obtain consent of the owner in consultation with women and men in the affected communities,			
	3. Plan the site with basic services integrated			
	4. Harmonise the specification of temporary/transitional shelter while reflecting local conditions			
	5. Provide temporary/ transitional shelter in conformity with local conditions			

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3 – Supports IASC Strategic Priorities 2 and 3: Provide life-sustaining basic services / Strengthen protective environment

Objective (overarching goal to be achieved by the Cluster)	Activities (key actions of importance to assist in reaching objective)	Success Indicator (indicators should assist in measuring the objective)	Indicator target for end-May	Indicator target for year-end
Support the IDPs and responsible authorities in voluntary relocation	1. Consult with affected IDP women and men and authorities, profile the IDP population and verify voluntariness of relocation in close coordination with the Protection Cluster	Number of sites of voluntary relocation receiving initial response package	3	6
	2. Verify the land title of prospective relocation sites and transfer it to the IDPs affected			
	3. In close consultation with women and men from the affected communities, demarcate and prepare a site plan with essential basic services, infra-structure, public spaces, landscape, and housing integrated therein.			
	4. Provide the initial response package, including temporary /transitional shelter			
	5. Prepare durable shelter activities in relocation sites where appropriate			